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Dr. J. R. Holbert and Mr. E. D. Funk study TOP YIELDING HYBRIDS in one of the performance plots

THE BEST HYBRID FIRST FROM FUNK

FIRST FUNK HYBRID SEED CORN SHIPPED IN 1916

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.—BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



E. D. FUNK, President
Funk Bros. Seed Co.

A MESSAGE FROM MR. FUNK

Many years ago we established a policy for Funk Bros. Seed Company and the Funk Farms that placed service and integrity ahead of material gain. It is most gratifying to find farmers in increasing numbers, year after year, making Funk Bros. Seed Company and the Funk Farms their seed headquarters. It proves to me that our policy is leading us forward and that we are serving the public as they should be served; fairly, honestly and with the best obtainable seed.

During the forty odd years I have guided Funk Bros. Seed Company and the Funk Farms the orders have been to give careful consideration to all angles of a problem or project before taking it on. But once undertaken, to do the job right regardless of time, labor and expense. *This order still stands.* It will stand as long as I am in control.

Hybrid Corn is in the forefront today. Our Hybrid project was started on the Funk Farms more years ago than I like to recall. I was a rather young man at that time. Hybrid Corn production has been a long pull. The time consumed, the labor necessary and the expense involved mounted many times over the original estimates. No stone has been left unturned to do the job right. Experienced men have been trained or brought into the organization as developments required. I am proud of these men. They rank second to none. Most of them are nationally known.

Orders to my Corn Breeders are brief and to the point. Our customers have a right to expect and they must get "The Best Hybrid First From Funk."

Sincerely yours,

Bloomington, Illinois
January, 1938

President.

**Mr. Funk's Four Sons Who Are Associated with Him in Farm-
ing and in the Seed Business —**



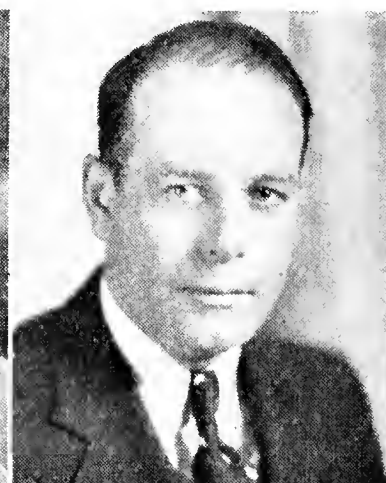
LAFAYETTE
Operations



EUGENE D. Jr.
Secretary



PAUL A.
Sales



THEODORE
Farm Manager

TRAINED EXPERIENCED PERSONNEL TO SERVE YOU



H. H. MILLER
Treasurer and
General Manager

CONSULT THESE MEN ABOUT YOUR FARMING PROBLEMS



J. R. HOLBERT
V. Pres. in Charge,
of Corn Breeding

MR. MILLER: Thirty years experience in the Seed Business. First Commercial Seed Analyst in the United States. Twenty-one years with Funk Bros. Seed Co.

DR. HOLBERT: Formerly Senior Agronomist and leading Corn Breeder of the United States Department of Agriculture. Twenty-five years experience and leadership with America's Greatest Crop.

DR. SIEVEKING: Eight years Experiment Station work in Missouri and Illinois. Ten years experience with Farm Seed and Hybrid Corn with Funk Bros. Seed Company.



EARL G. SIEVEKING
Soil and Crop
Specialist



R. J. LIABLE
Agricultural
Advisor

MR. LAIBLE: Five years Experiment Station work in Illinois. Twelve years Farm Adviser, Greene County, Marshall County, Putnam County and McLean County, Illinois.

MR. ARNOLD: Eight years practical Farm Seed experience. Two years Experiment Station work in Iowa. One year with the United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.



L. E. ARNOLD
Associate
Corn Breeder

MR. GOODWIN: Seed Analyst and in charge of Farm Seed Department Funk Bros. Seed Company for ten years.

MR. ABBOTT: Thirty-five years a leader in the Commercial Mixed Feed Industry. Three times President of the American Feed Manufacturers Association. Four years with Funk Bros. Seed Company Soybean Department.

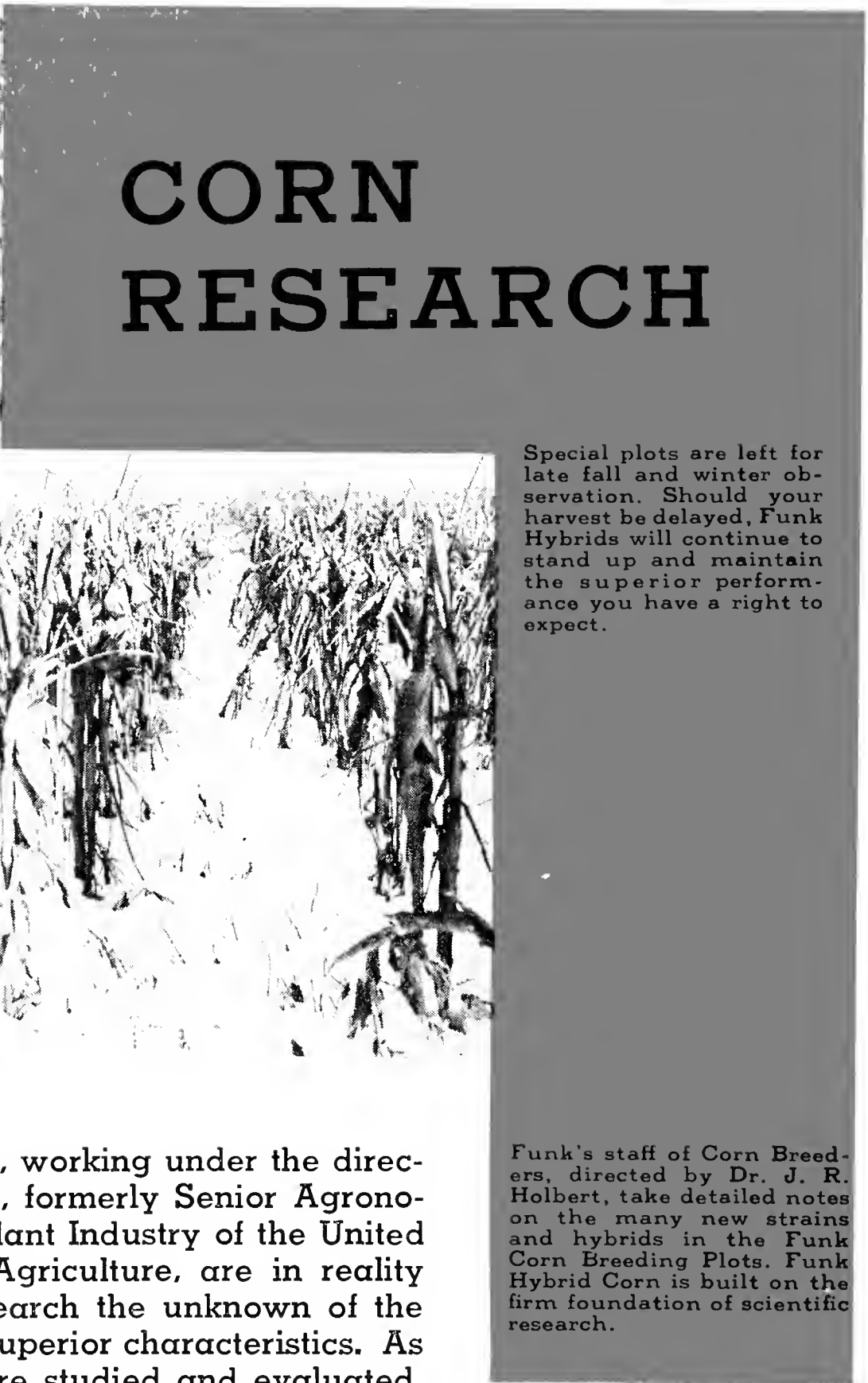


HAROLD GOODWIN
Farm Seed
Department

THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR EXPERIENCE



H. A. ABBOTT
Soybean
Department



CORN RESEARCH

Dr. J. R. Holbert points out a new strain with superior qualities. New strains such as this one will add to the present superiority of Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn.



Special plots are left for late fall and winter observation. Should your harvest be delayed, Funk Hybrids will continue to stand up and maintain the superior performance you have a right to expect.

Funk's Corn Breeders, working under the direction of Dr. J. R. Holbert, formerly Senior Agronomist of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, are in reality corn explorers. They search the unknown of the corn crop for new and superior characteristics. As these are found they are studied and evaluated. New strains that meet Funk's exacting tests are combined into the product the farmer uses — Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn.

The research program, as carried out by Funk Bros. Seed Company, is costly and extensive. During the past season from twenty to thirty men have worked in Funk's Corn Breeding Plots. Over 100,000 hand pollinations were made. The purpose of these was three-fold.

1. Searching for *new inbred strains* with superior traits.
2. Maintaining *pure seed stocks* of existing strains.
3. Producing hundreds of *new hybrids* for testing.

An important part of Funk's extensive Research

Funk's staff of Corn Breeders, directed by Dr. J. R. Holbert, take detailed notes on the many new strains and hybrids in the Funk Corn Breeding Plots. Funk Hybrid Corn is built on the firm foundation of scientific research.



Program is the testing of new hybrids. Last season several hundred new hybrids were tested in Funk's own hand planted Performance Plots with replicated plantings. Plots were distributed at eighteen points covering 400 miles north and south and 800 miles east and west. New hybrids showing promise will be tested again. Others will be discarded. Trial hybrids graduate to commercial production only after they have proven their outstanding performance for several years and over a wide area.

"The Best Hybrid First From Funk" means exactly what it says because Funk High-Yielding Hybrids are built on the firm foundation of sound scientific investigation and on proven superiority based on facts.

Selfing or inbreeding corn means using the same individual plant as both male and female parent. This is accomplished (using bags) by dusting pollen — male germ plasm — from the tassel of a plant on the silks — female germ plasm — of the same plant.

Inbred strains are developed from open-pollinated corn varieties by successive years of self-pollination and selection to separate from the mixed open-pollinated variety superior pure types (Inbred Strains) for use in controlled cross-pollination for Hybrid Corn production.

Cross-breeding is accomplished by taking pollen from the tassels of one kind of corn (inbred, or single cross), and dusting it on the (protected) silks of another unrelated kind of corn (inbred or single cross). A cross between two selfs or inbred strains is known as a single cross while a cross between two single crosses is known as a double cross.

THE MAIL BAG SAYS:—

Lake County, Indiana: I'm only a small one horse farmer but I do love to raise good crops and in a lifetime of farming, that bushel of Hybrid Seed I got from you last spring produced by far the best corn I ever raised.

Marshall County, Illinois: I am more than pleased with the results. The average yield will be approximately 100 bu. per acre.

McDonough County, Illinois: The Hybrid seed I purchased from you germinated splendidly. On October 9, I shelled a carload of the corn and shipped it to Chicago market where it graded No. 4.

Shelby County, Illinois: Hereafter I will plant only Hybrid, because it stands up better, yields more and matures evenly, nice sound corn and no barren stalks.

Carroll County, Missouri: The Hybrid Corn we got from you was satisfactory. It made about 60 bu. per acre. The stand was extra good. It made about 10 bu. per acre more than some open-pollinated corn I had.



Ear shoot bagged before silks emerge to protect silks from all pollen. This is the first step in control breeding of corn.



Tassels bagged to collect "Pure Pollen" (for selfing or crossing). Dusting the "Pure Pollen" on previously protected silks results in seed of known parentage and pedigree.



After "Pure Pollen" of known origin is dusted on the protected silks, the ears are covered with large bags fastened securely in place as a protection against contamination from unknown pollen. Seed produced on these ears is of known parentage and pedigree.



Quantities of pure foundation seed are produced in small plots isolated from all other corn. Breeding is controlled and pedigree known just as definitely as in our hand pollination plots.

Air view of isolated plot on edge of timber at Funks Grove. Our timber—about 1,000 acres—aids greatly in securing proper isolation.



ISOLATION PLOTS

The first step in the transition from the research program into Funk High Yielding Hybrid for farm use is the increase of seed stock of necessary foundation strains. This controlled breeding increase is accomplished by using plots so isolated that unknown pollen is not a factor. In a large corn growing area, such plots are difficult to locate and manage. Here is a large expense item in the production of Funk High Yielding Hybrid Corn.

Some small isolated plots are devoted to increasing seed of inbred strains. Others are used to combine two inbred strains by crossing. Such crosses are known as Foundation Single Crosses. Experience has proven these plots to be a "Major Operation" in the production of Funk Hybrid Corn.

Over 60 isolated plots were under Funk Management last season. There is a Funk High Yielding Hybrid adapted to every part of the Corn Belt. This means that many kinds and types of foundation seed are necessary in order to cover the wide range of maturity, soil and climatic conditions encountered. The timbered area at Funks Grove is a valuable asset in securing adequate isolation for Pure Foundation Seed which means again, "The Best Hybrid First From Funk."

Lake County, Illinois: The seed corn I got from you last year was O. K. It made 90 bushels per acre which is a very high yield for this corner of the state.

Adams County, Illinois: In regard to the Hybrid Corn I purchased from you, will say I am very well pleased with the results. I picked 900 bu. of corn from 1 bu. of seed. I have a standing order for 5 bu. Hybrid with your company.



A detasselling crew. Over 500 men divided into small units, under the direction of an experienced supervisor, detasseled Funk's fields in 1937 to produce your 1938 Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Seed Corn.

Looking down rows of detasseled field. Funk Hybrids are all first generation crosses. Control breeding on a large scale accomplished by planting two unrelated strains of corn in a field in a systematic manner. All tassels of one (female parent) are removed before pollen is shed. The other unrelated strain (male parent) is only source of pollen in field. First generation Funk Hybrid is selected only from detasseled plants.

PRODUCING FUNK HYBRID FOR YOU



Large acreages properly isolated from other corn are planted with two unrelated pure foundation single crosses from the isolation plots to produce Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Seed Corn for you. These are planted in a systematic way so that all the tassels can be removed from one foundation single cross before any pollen is shed in order that breeding may be as closely controlled in these large fields as it was during the earlier stages of the program.

Last season over 500 men were used in the Funk Production Fields removing tassels. These men were divided into workable small units with each group continually checked by an experienced supervisor. The work of the supervisor was checked each day by an experienced plant breeder. Tassels must be removed from the seed parent strain before pollen is shed regardless of expense. It has taken years to build up an experienced organization to properly meet each "Major Operation" so that you get "The Best Hybrid First From Funk."



Air view of detasseled field on Funk Farms Aug. 7, 1937. In this field one row in five is a pollinator (male.)



Late harvested plots often give invaluable information. This hybrid is standing up and ears are of fine quality even after several severe winter snowstorms. Harvest scene January 15, 1938.

TESTING FUNK HYBRID

Testing requires a standard. Years ago Funk High-Yielding Hybrids were planted in comparison with standard open-pollinated varieties such as Funks Yellow Dent Strain 176A and Leaming. Today our new Trial Hybrids are compared with Funk High-Yielding Hybrids of known productivity and performance.

Trial plantings of new hybrids are under the close observation of Funk Corn Breeders throughout the season. If cold nights cause frost damage in June, notes of injury are made. If heat and drought cause firing in July or August, the type and extent of the harm is recorded. If chinch bugs, grasshoppers, root worms or other insects are a factor, close observations are made to determine which hybrids meet the hazard with least ill effect. After each cold snap in the fall close check is made to mark out the reaction of each hybrid under trial. Storm, hail, wind, diseases by the score, smut — these and all other unusual growing factors are an aid to the Funk Corn Breeders in selecting those hybrids best equipped to produce for you the highest yield of fine quality corn. In the end this all means "The *Best Hybrid* First From Funk."

Funk Hybrids are tested for performance in replicated hand planted plots. There is no guess work about the superiority of Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn. "The *Best Hybrid* First from Funk."



FUNK HYBRIDS JUDGED BY PERFORMANCE

Cold resistance, heat resistance, drought resistance, disease resistance, insect resistance, root development, standability, quality and many other factors have a direct effect on yield. All of these many factors including yield, are summed up in one word — "Performance." We are so confident of the superior *Performance* of Funk High-Yielding Hybrid that we are sure you'll find it the *Most Profitable* Hybrid Corn you can plant on your farm.

The scales tell us accurately the weight of corn produced on a given area in our performance tests. Moisture is determined on a representative sample of each hybrid so yield can be corrected to a uniform basis. Moisture in corn at harvest is also an index of maturity. Marketable corn is separated and weighed for each hybrid tested.

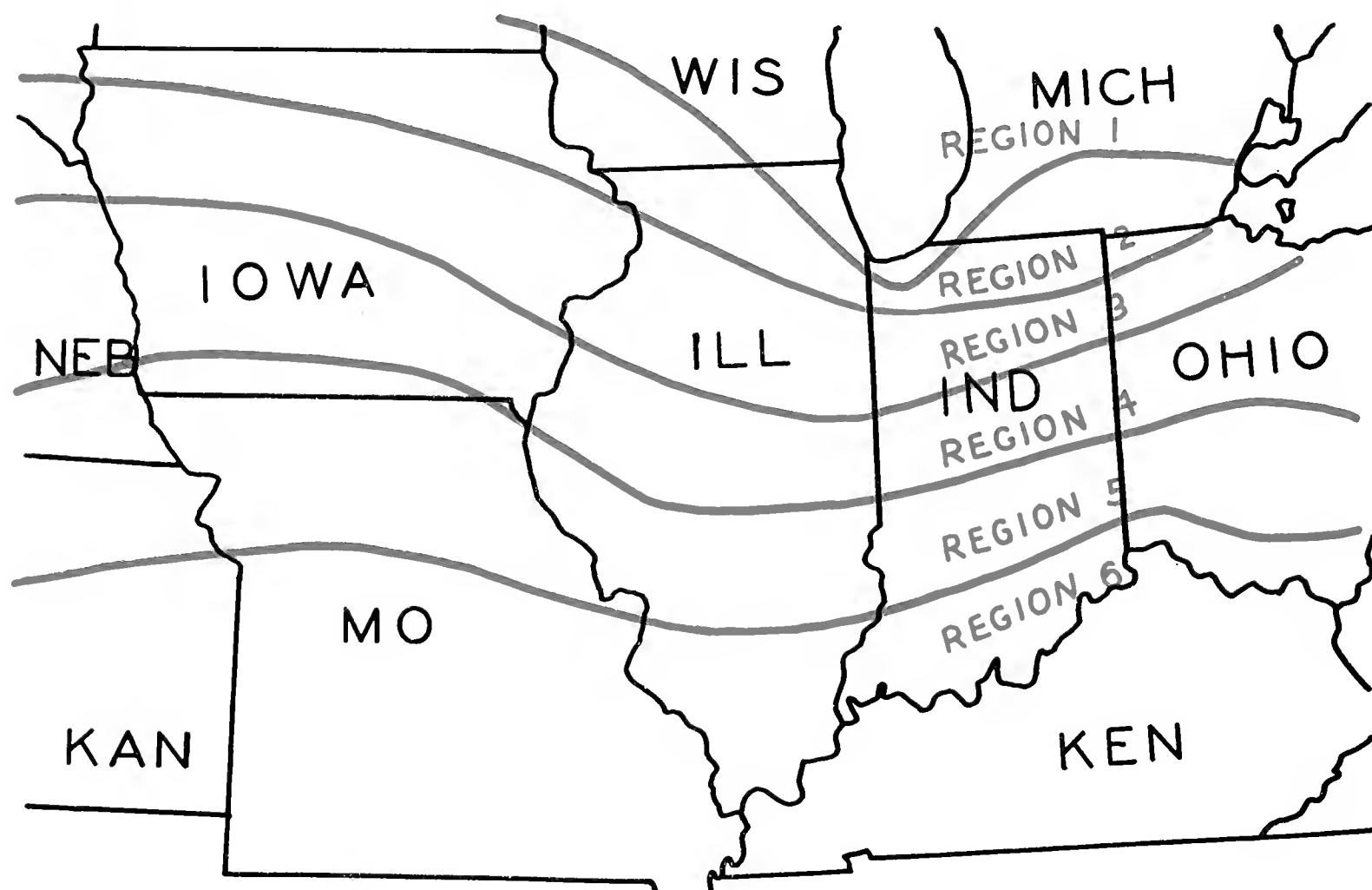
After harvest the data and observations from the entire season, for each hybrid, are carefully evaluated. The Trial Hybrids showing marked superiority to the Funk High-Yielding Hybrids of known productivity are included in the list for next year's study. As soon as new superior Funk Hybrids are found the old ones are discontinued. You get "The Best Hybrid *First From Funk*."

Union County, Illinois: We planted six acres with the $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of hybrid seed corn we got from you. It averaged about 62 bu. per acre. We figure it outyielded open-pollinated corn by at least 15 bushels.

The superiority of Funk High-Yielding Hybrid is no accident. It is the result of Funk's scientific program for breeding, selecting and testing. You get "The Best Hybrid *First from Funk*".



FUNK HYBRIDS ADAPTED TO THE CORN BELT



Region Map Referred to in Following Descriptions of Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn.

Lines on a map do not tell a complete story. The transition from the south portion of one region into the north portion of the region next south of it is gradual and not abrupt as shown on the map.

The descriptions that follow indicate relative maturity as early, medium or full season for the various regions indicated. Maturity has been judged by moisture in grain at harvest as well as by observations covering a wide territory during several seasons.

Maturity and other matter mentioned in the descriptions are all affected by soil fertility, drought, length of season from spring frost to fall frost and other climatic factors that cannot be determined in advance of planting.

We shall be glad to make more specific suggestions for individual cases and to amplify information given here. You tell us your location, soil type, average corn yield, previous few years' cropping of your land and whether or not you want an early, medium, full-season or a silage corn. We, in turn, will give you our frank opinion with reasons as to what we consider best adapted to your locality. You can get "The Best Hybrid *First From Funk*."

Sangamon County, Illinois: The seed you sold me did as you said it would and stood up better than any corn in the neighborhood.

FUNK HIGH-YIELDING HYBRID CORN FOR 1938

FUNK HYBRID G-8—Full season for early planting for region 1; medium to full season for region 2; and early for region 3. Stands well, medium height, good quality grain and quite a high degree of cold and heat resistance. A favorite for silage in regions 1 and 2. Exceptionally good for late planting in region 4 and for very late planting on overflow land in region 5.

FUNK HYBRID G-11—Medium to full season for region 4. Good stiff stalks; fine quality grain; resistance to chinch bug and root worm. This hybrid has shown quite a wide range of adaptability to various types of soils, especially light soils of region 3. Good for late planting in north half of region 4. It dries well in fall.

FUNK HYBRID G-14—Full season for region 1; medium to early for region 2. This hybrid has an extra good stiff stalk of medium height, relatively low eared and produces grain of finest quality. It has the cold resistance to make good in the territory to which it is adapted. Resistance to root worm adds materially to its standing quality.

FUNK HYBRID G-19—A good medium to full season hybrid for south half of region 2 and north half of region 3. This hybrid stands well, has medium low ears, good quality grain and will give best results on soil of good to high fertility. Limited quantities of seed available for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-20—Medium to full season for region 2; early in region 3. This hybrid has low ears, good stalks and produces good quality grain. Resistance to root worm injury. It has a wide range of adaptability so far as soil is concerned and quite a high degree of resistance to heat and drought. A good silage hybrid for region 1. 1938 seed supply is limited.

FUNK HYBRID G-23—Medium to full season for region 2; early to medium for region 3. This hybrid has an extra good stalk, low ears, good quality grain, resistance to root worm and chinch bug, and has proved to be a general purpose strain adapted to a wide range of soil types and fertility. Available only in limited amounts for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-30—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID B-31—Earliest hybrid on our list. Early for region 1; extra early for region 2. Medium height ears on good stalks. Produces good quality grain.

FUNK HYBRID G-32—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-33—Full season for region 3; early to medium for region 4. This hybrid is of medium height, has good stalks and produces nice quality grain. Resistance to root worm aids its standing quality. Adapted for use on soils of fair to high fertility.

FUNK HYBRID G-45—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-46—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-49—Sold out for 1938.

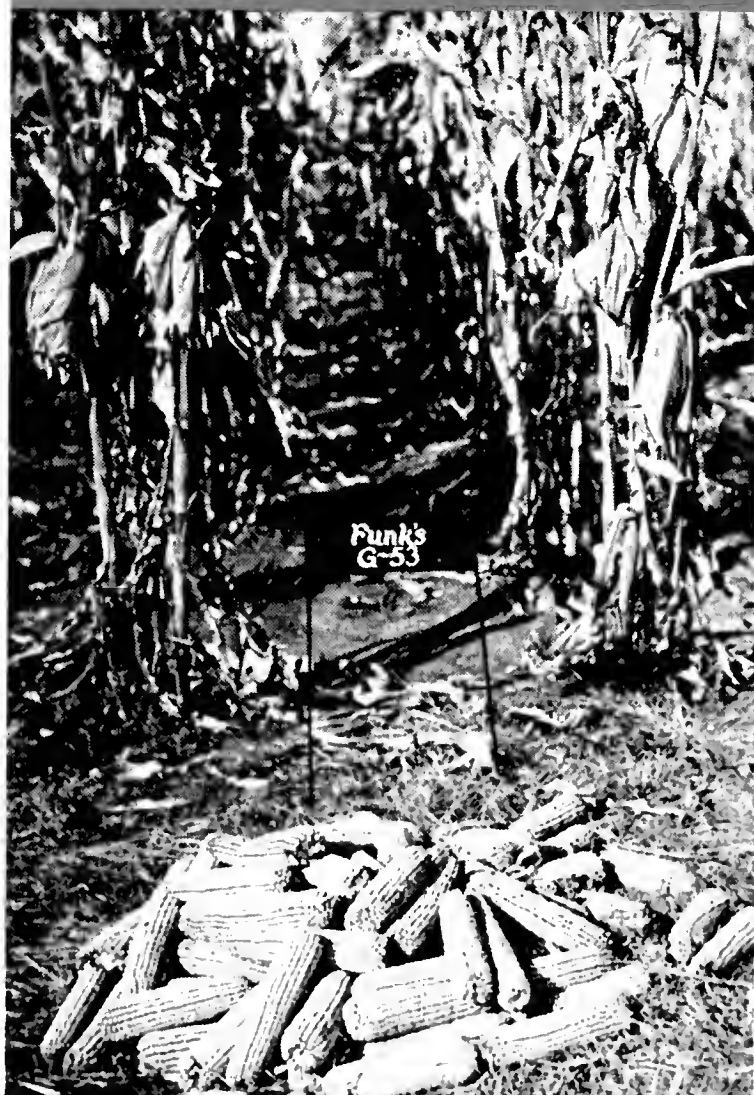
FUNK HYBRID G-51—Full season for region 4; medium to full season for region 5. It has stiff, sturdy stalks, some with two ears at medium height. Grain quality is good. These qualities make it a consistent performer. Resistance to chinch bug, root worm, and drought are factors in its wide range of adaptability as to latitude and seasonal conditions from year to year.

FUNK HYBRID B-50—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-52—Full season for region 4; medium to full season for region 5; early to medium for region 6. Extra good stalks are one of its outstanding characteristics of this hybrid which also has chinch bug resistance and root



Funk Hybrid G-65—An outstanding Hybrid for yield, quality and standability. Particularly fine on soil of medium to average fertility.



Funk Hybrid G-53—An outstanding hybrid in yield, quality, and standability. Place reservations now for 1939—sold out for 1938.



Funk Hybrid 212—A Top Yields for North Central and Central Illinois.

worm resistance. It is adapted to a wide range of soils and is particularly good on timber soil where it really comes into its own. Fine for late planting on overflow land in region 5 where standing qualities are of prime importance.

FUNK HYBRID G-53—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-55—Full season for the south half of region 2; medium to full season for region 3; early for north half of region 4. A sturdy, stiff stalked strain producing good quality grain. Well adapted for use for late planting in region 4 and very late planting in region 5.

FUNK HYBRID G-57—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-60—Full season for south half of region 3; medium to full season for region 4. Stalk quality and stalk stiffness of this strain coupled with the good quality grain produced is finding favor over a wide area and with a large number of corn growers. It has considerable range of adaptation so far as soil fertility is concerned. It is resistant to chinch bugs and has a high degree of resistance to heat and drought.

FUNK HYBRID G-61—Full season for region 3; medium to full season for region 4. Low ears and extra good stiff stalks. The grain is of excellent quality. Chinch bug resistance and root worm resistance contribute much to its excellent standability. It is adapted for use on a wide range of soils and it does well on land that has been heavily cropped.

FUNK HYBRID G-62—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-65—Full season for the south half of region 3; medium to full season for region 4; early for region 5. This strain has extra good stiff stalks and carries its ears medium low. Resistance to chinch bug and root worm is also a factor in its standing quality. One of our outstanding general purpose hybrids, since it is adapted for use on a wide range of soils and does well on soils of medium to fair fertility.

FUNK HYBRID G-66—Full season for region 2; medium to full season for region 3; early to medium for region 4. Exceptional standability. The ears are low. Chinch bug resistance and root worm resistance contribute to its excellent stand-

ing qualities. Adapted for use mainly on soils of medium to high fertility. It also has heat and drought resistance. Excellent silage hybrid for region 2.

FUNK HYBRID G-74—Full season for region 3; medium to full season for region 4. Good standability. Ears are low and grain quality is good. Resistance to root worm adds considerably to its standability while drought resistance carries it through the summer with a minimum of damage. A top yield hybrid in many of our plots this summer. Good for late planting in region 5.

FUNK HYBRID G-78—Full season for region 3; medium to full season for region 4. This hybrid has good stalks, low ears, root worm resistance and wide range of adaptability as to soil fertility. It is particularly well adapted to timber soils throughout the central corn belt.

FUNK HYBRID G-92—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-94—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID G-155—Medium to full season for region 4; early to medium for region 5. Excellent standability. Ears are carried low on the stalk and produce fine quality grain. This hybrid combines a number of desirable characteristics such as chinch bug resistance, heat and drought resistance and cold resistance. In addition, it has demonstrated an ability to make good over a wide range of soil fertility and it is really one of the outstanding hybrids on the list. Seed supply limited for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID 212—Full season for region 3; medium to full season for region 4. This strain has good, stiff stalks and carries its ears at a medium height. Has quite a few two eared plants under favorable conditions. Dark green color gives it considerable appeal and through several seasons it has demonstrated its ability to meet conditions of heat and drought with a minimum of damage. Best adapted to soils of medium to high fertility.

FUNK HYBRID 235—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID 244—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID 244-T—Sold out for 1938.

FUNK HYBRID 207—Full season for region 4; early to medium for region 5. For several years this hybrid has demonstrated its ability to give a satisfactory performance in these areas. Its heat and drought resistance along with its ability to make good on varying levels of soil fertility have been important contributing factors.

FUNK HYBRID 220 Lot L—Full season for the south half of region 3; medium to full season for region 4; early for region 5. A strain that stands up well and carries its ears at a little below the average height. Quality of the grain is good. It is best adapted to soils that have been built up and have a medium to high fertility.

FUNK HYBRID 275—Sold out for 1938.

OTHER HIGH-YIELDING HYBRIDS PRODUCED BY FUNK FOR 1938

Illinois 570	Illinois 546	Illinois 543	*Indiana 61.
Illinois 360	*Illinois 582	*Illinois 753	Indiana 614
Illinois 751	*Illinois 960	*Illinois 762	Indiana 632
Illinois 368	Illinois 936	Illinois 710	Indiana 694
Illinois 366	Illinois 384	Illinois 364	*Indiana 842
Illinois 571	Illinois 754	Illinois 369	Indiana 845
Illinois 360A	Illinois 760	Indiana 425	*U. S. 44
			U. S. 61

*Sold out for 1938.

All hybrids offered strictly subject to seed supply when order is received.

Funk Has a High-Yielding Hybrid Adapted to Your Locality

FUNK HYBRID IS FARM TESTED



Rock Island County, Illinois—Funk Hybrid best of several tried out in 1937, highest yield was 97 bu. per acre. Bought Funk Hybrid for 1938.



McLean County, Illinois—Funk Hybrid—121.7 bushels per acre. Official Illinois 10-Acre Yield Contest figures, 1937.



Logan County, Illinois—Funk Hybrid making 119 bushels per acre. All standing, easy to husk.



Christian County, Illinois—Funk Hybrid—over 100 bushels per acre. What a picker corn.



Macon County, Illinois—Funk Hybrid—100 bu. per acre delivered to elevator in September. Some profit. Funk Hybrid satisfies.



Tazewell County, Illinois—Funk Hybrid—131.1 bushels per acre. The highest yield ever officially recorded in Illinois. 1937 Illinois 10-Acre Yield Contest. A real achievement.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT FUNK HYBRID SEED CORN

Q. *Is all Hybrid Good Hybrid?*

A. Decidedly not. It is part of our job as corn breeders and seedsmen, to not only produce hybrids, but to also test them under varying growing conditions through several seasons in order to determine their adaptability and performance and to select the best high yielding combinations for commercial production. Funk High-Yielding Hybrids are good Hybrids for the locality recommended.

Q. *Where do Inbred strains come from?*

A. They originate from open-pollinated corn after many years of inbreeding and selection. Usually five to seven years, sometimes more. Originating Inbred strains is a comparatively simple task. Learning how to combine them with other inbreds and indexing them as to their superior characteristics is a tremendous task.

Q. *Why didn't we know about Hybrid Corn long, long ago?*

A. Hybrid corn isn't new. Funk Bros. Seed Company shipped the first Funk Hybrid Seed Corn in 1916. Our catalogue of 1907 shows a man hand pollinating corn. It has required many years of corn breeding research to develop Funk High Yielding Hybrid Corn. It is here to stay on a sound, practical, farm performance basis.

Q. *Can Seed Corn be picked from Funk Hybrid?*

A. Yes — Seed Corn can be picked from

Funk Hybrid but *not* Hybrid Seed Corn. It is not an advisable or sound practice to select seed from Hybrid Corn any more than it is advisable to use mixed or crossbred cows and bulls to build up a dairy herd. Seed from Hybrid Corn is mixed and unknown and it is dangerous. Yield trials by many of the State Experiment Stations prove this beyond all doubt. Seed picked from hybrid corn yields 15% to 30% less than the original hybrid. Any way you look at it, it pays to buy the Best Hybrid Seed Corn. You can get, "The Best Hybrid First From Funk."

Q. *How can you produce Hybrid Corn for a locality far removed from your farm? Say corn for Missouri Minnesota?*

A. The big job on hybrid corn is not so much producing a particular hybrid as it is knowing the adaptability of this particular hybrid. When we know that a hybrid is adapted to a certain locality and gives a satisfactory performance there, it makes little difference where the seed is produced, providing good seed quality is obtained.

A hybrid is produced by crossing or bringing together certain definite inbred strains. The same inbred strains crossed and brought together the same way produces the same hybrid, regardless of where the crossing is done. A Jersey cow bred to a Jersey bull produces a Jersey calf in Missouri, Illinois or Minnesota.

Be sure that the hybrid you desire is adapted to the locality where it is to be planted. Be sure it has a satisfactory performance record. Buy that Hybrid from a reliable, experienced producer. Funk Bros. Seed Company pride themselves on being producers of High Yielding Hybrid for all sections of the country where corn is grown. Our experienced corn breeders can supply you with information and facts about the best hybrid for your locality.

Q. *Isn't Hybrid Corn Expensive?*

A. If you look only at seed cost you may

Chinch bug resistance pays tremendous dividends when this pest is a factor in corn production. Study the above picture. It was taken early in the fall (September). One strain a complete failure. The other making corn. Be prepared with chinch bug resistant Funk Hybrid.



think only of the expense. The seed cost is really low, \$1.00 per acre or less. Look on the seed cost as an investment. The increased yield, over open-pollinated, is 10 to 30 bu. per acre. This return for \$1.00 or less per acre is an enormous dividend. It means \$40 to \$120 for each bushel of Funks Hybrid you buy. In addition, you save the time, trouble and expense of picking, selecting, caring for and preparing your own seed.

Q. Where do hybrids Funk Produced stand in the Performance Tests?

A. Funk Hybrids are Tops. See Pages 16, 17 and 18. Briefly—based on two year averages published in Bulletin 440 of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station dated January, 1938—Funk produced:—

1. Two of the top six hybrids for Northern Illinois
2. Eight of the top ten hybrids for North Central Illinois
3. Eight of the top ten hybrids for Central Illinois
4. Five of the top six hybrids for South Central Illinois.

Funk Hybrids have excellent yield records in Indiana, Missouri, Iowa and a number of other states where they have been in official test. In fact, Funk Hybrids were grown in 38 different states in 1937. This gives you an idea of their wide range of adaptation. If you want specific data for your locality, write to us.

Q. Will I have difficulty planting Funk Hybrid Corn?

A. You should have no difficulty planting Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn. Our flat kernel grades are excellent quality seed closely graded and should offer no more of a planter problem than other corn you may have planted for years back. Round kernel grades require special plates where cumulative drop planters (edge drop) are used.



Grasshoppers are a ruinous pest. Luckily Funk High-Yielding Hybrid shows only minimum damage. Funk corn breeders made first observation on grasshopper resistance in 1931.

We have planter plate suggestions for popular make planters. In fact, Funk corn is tested through a planter for regularity and uniformity of drop before grading is completed. That is why we say Funk "Tru-Drop" Grade and why we know it plants uniformly.

Q. Do you stand back of your corn?

A. Yes. Read our guarantee on page 31. Our corn (other farm seed too) must be exactly as represented or you may return the seed and get your money back. All our seed is tested for germination and is so tagged. You make your test. If, after 10 days, you aren't satisfied with the seed we shipped you we will replace it with seed that meets your approval or give you your money back in full. Of course we do not guarantee your crop but we don't want you to plant seed that does not meet your entire satisfaction.

Q. Are Funk Hybrids First Generation Seed?

A. Absolutely. Every ear of Funk High-Yielding Seed Corn comes from a detasselled plant. These ears were pollinated by an unrelated male parent strain. Corn produced on the pollinator rows is not used for seed. All Funk Hybrid is First Generation Cross—the best you can get anywhere, judged on performance or seed quality as you choose.

Heat ruined many thousands of acres of corn in 1936. The good hybrid on the right yielded 45 bushels per acre more than the open-pollinated strain on the left. Funk High-Yielding Hybrid is truly your most economical crop insurance.

1937 YIELDS PROVE SUPE

Data on these two pages are from our own performance plots conducted under times in each plot. Yield is on uniform moisture basis (15.5%). Damage

STEPHENSON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

	Percentage Plants Erect at Harvest	Bu. Per Acre 15.5% Moisture
Funk Hybrid G-8.....	84.0	78.7
Funk Hybrid G-19.....	86.0	74.8
Funk Hybrid G-20.....	72.4	72.4
Funk Hybrid G-57.....	78.0	71.5
Funk Hybrid G-30.....	86.0	68.8
Funk Hybrid G-30A.....	84.0	64.6
Funk Hybrid G-14.....	80.0	65.1
Funk Hybrid B-31.....	66.0	64.1
Open-Pollinated Variety....	74.0	60.2

WINNEBAGO COUNTY, ILLINOIS

*Funk Trial Hybrid.....	68.0	95.8
*Funk Trial Hybrid.....	72.0	89.8
Funk Hybrid G-20.....	58.0	90.3
Funk Hybrid G-6.....	54.0	88.1
Funk Hybrid G-14.....	58.0	85.0
Funk Hybrid G-8.....	53.0	85.9
Funk Hybrid G-23.....	50.0	85.8
Funk Hybrid G-57.....	52.0	84.5
Funk Hybrid G-30.....	46.0	87.4
Avg. 9 O. P. Varieties.....	37.1	69.5

ROCK ISLAND COUNTY, ILLINOIS

This plot was harvested January 3, 1938. Late harvest gives valuable information on lodging and quality. All these good Funk Hybrids were excellent quality.

Funk Hybrid G-32.....	73.0	102.6
Funk Hybrid G-74.....	47.0	100.9
Funk Hybrid G-63.....	67.0	99.0
Funk Hybrid 212.....	70.0	98.8
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	63.0	96.7
Funk Hybrid 244.....	70.0	96.5
Funk Hybrid G-23.....	83.0	91.6
Funk Hybrid G-57.....	83.0	90.5
Open-Pollinated Variety....	50.0	80.1

KNOX COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid 244.....	94.0	112.4
Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	95.0	111.1
Funk Hybrid G-74.....	95.0	108.7
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	96.0	105.8
Funk Hybrid 212.....	94.0	102.9
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	94.0	103.1
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	91.0	94.6
Funk Hybrid G-67.....	95.0	93.3
Avg. of O. P. Varieties.....	56.0	80.7

PEORIA COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	62.0	94.8
Funk Hybrid G-63.....	60.0	94.2
Funk Hybrid G-74.....	64.0	92.3
Funk Hybrid G-45.....	50.0	90.6
Funk Hybrid G-32.....	73.0	89.5
Funk Hybrid G-51.....	66.0	89.1
Funk Hybrid G-49.....	66.0	88.3
Funk Hybrid 244.....	60.0	88.3
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	70.0	87.0
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	68.0	85.4
Funk Hybrid 212.....	64.0	84.9
Avg. of O. P. Varieties.....	47.0	74.4

KANKAKEE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-32.....	80.0	94.5
Funk Hybrid G-63.....	90.0	93.9
Funk Hybrid G-93.....	100.0	91.0
Funk Hybrid G-72.....	90.0	90.4
Funk Hybrid G-11.....	90.0	89.5
Funk Hybrid G-73.....	70.0	88.7
Funk Hybrid 244.....	70.0	87.6
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	70.0	86.2
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	100.0	84.8
Funk Hybrid 212.....	90.0	84.6
Open-Pollinated Variety....	70.0	77.4

CHAMPAIGN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-92.....	100.0	82.1
Funk Hybrid G-56.....	100.0	78.0
Funk Hybrid G-32.....	100.0	78.0
Funk Hybrid B-50.....	100.0	76.5
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	100.0	76.1
Funk Hybrid G-45.....	100.0	76.1

Percentage
Plants Erect
at Harvest

Bu. Per
Acre 15.5%
Moisture

Funk Hybrid G-46.....	100.0	76.0
Funk Hybrid 244.....	97.5	75.9
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	100.0	74.6
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	100.0	73.8
Funk Hybrid G-74.....	100.0	73.1
Funk Hybrid 212.....	100.0	72.2
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	100.0	71.5
Avg. of O. P. Varieties.....	87.5	59.5

McLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

*Funk Trial Hybrid G-95....	96.3	114.5
Funk Hybrid G-94.....	96.3	113.3
Funk Hybrid G-46.....	96.3	110.4
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	97.5	109.6
Funk Hybrid G-45.....	98.8	107.4
Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	98.8	106.2
Funk Hybrid G-74.....	97.0	106.6
Funk Hybrid G-66.....	100.0	105.4
Funk Hybrid 244.....	100.0	105.4
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	96.0	106.0
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	99.0	104.6
Funk Hybrid G-32.....	100.0	103.4
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	100.0	102.2
Funk Hybrid G-73.....	100.0	101.5
Funk Hybrid G-67.....	100.0	100.8
Funk Hybrid G-93.....	99.0	100.9
Funk Hybrid G-63.....	96.0	99.2
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	98.0	98.4
Avg. of O. P. Varieties.....	68.8	91.9

TAZEWELL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

This plot was harvested January 3, 1938. Late harvest gives valuable information on lodging and quality. All these good Funk Hybrids were excellent quality.

Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	75.0	111.4
Funk Hybrid G-32.....	83.3	110.7
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	80.0	109.3
Funk Hybrid G-73.....	65.0	108.3
Funk Hybrid 212.....	65.0	107.5
Funk Hybrid G-51.....	67.5	107.3
Funk Hybrid G-74.....	75.0	105.5
Funk Hybrid G-83.....	62.5	104.9
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	57.5	104.1
Avg. of O. P. Varieties.....	40.0	78.9



FUNK HIGH-YIELDING

The BEST HYBRID
FIRST From Funk

PRIORITY OF FUNK HYBRID!

Supervision of Dr. J. R. Holbert. All were hand planted. Each entry was replicated five times. Yield data are not included since it was an insignificant factor in 1937.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

	Percentage Plants Erect at Harvest	Bu. Per Acre 15.5% Moisture
*Funk Trial Hybrid G-123...	86.0	108.7
*Funk Trial Hybrid G-95...	88.0	108.2
*Funk Trial Hybrid G-132...	85.0	108.0
*Funk Trial Hybrid G-125...	92.0	107.9
Funk Hybrid G-54...	77.0	111.1
Funk Hybrid G-46...	87.0	103.0
Funk Hybrid B-50...	92.0	101.8
Funk Hybrid 244...	88.0	100.3
Open-Pollinated Variety...	60.0	97.8

COLES COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-58...	98.0	80.6
Funk Hybrid G-56...	88.0	81.8
Funk Hybrid 244...	90.0	80.5
Funk Hybrid G-32...	88.0	79.0
Funk Hybrid 244-T...	90.0	77.6
Funk Hybrid G-62...	95.0	73.4
Funk Hybrid B-50...	85.0	73.7
Funk Hybrid 207...	83.0	73.1
Open-Pollinated Variety...	60.0	61.0

PIKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-56...	98.0	111.4
Funk Hybrid G-54...	99.0	109.5
Funk Hybrid G-46...	100.0	106.7
Funk Hybrid G-53...	100.0	104.1
Funk Hybrid G-92...	100.0	103.3
Funk Hybrid G-43...	100.0	103.0
Funk Hybrid G-86...	100.0	102.9
Funk Hybrid 244...	100.0	102.7
Funk Hybrid 244-T...	98.0	101.5
Funk Hybrid 235...	100.0	100.8
Avg. of O. P. Varieties...	87.5	94.6

GREEN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Special late planting (June 22) and late harvest (January 8).

Funk Hybrid G-60...	80.0	75.3
Funk Hybrid G-8...	62.0	59.4
Funk Hybrid 207...	30.0	56.6
Funk Hybrid 212...	81.6	53.6
Funk Hybrid B-31...	68.0	53.2
Funk Hybrid G-57...	73.3	52.8
Avg. of O. P. Varieties...	55.6	43.3

LAWRENCE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

	Percentage Plants Erect at Harvest	Bu. Per Acre 15.5% Moisture
*Funk Trial Hybrid G-124...	80.0	50.8
Funk Hybrid 244-T...	88.0	47.0
Funk Hybrid G-74...	78.8	48.1
Funk Hybrid G-45...	80.0	43.3
Funk Hybrid G-62...	76.0	42.4
Funk Hybrid G-92...	90.0	40.0
Funk Hybrid 207...	60.0	39.6
Open-Pollinated Variety...	64.0	22.9

MONROE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid 244-T...	90.0	102.0
Funk Hybrid G-53...	90.0	98.3
Funk Hybrid G-46...	80.0	96.4
Funk Hybrid G-74...	70.0	94.9
Funk Hybrid B-50...	80.0	93.6
Funk Hybrid 244...	65.0	92.1
Funk Hybrid 212...	70.0	91.5
Open-Pollinated Variety...	30.0	82.7

BENTON COUNTY, IOWA

Funk Hybrid 244...	74.0	90.8
Funk Hybrid G-74...	79.0	85.9
Funk Hybrid G-62...	71.0	84.6
Funk Hybrid 212...	79.0	83.4
Funk Hybrid G-93...	90.0	83.1
Funk Hybrid G-63...	90.0	82.0
Funk Hybrid G-67...	74.0	81.9
Funk Hybrid 244-T...	76.0	80.9
Funk Hybrid G-33...	81.0	80.5
Funk Hybrid G-65...	76.0	80.3
Funk Hybrid G-55...	85.0	79.7
Open-Pollinated Variety...	58.0	65.5

CASS COUNTY, IOWA

Funk Hybrid G-62...	93.0	54.0
Funk Hybrid 244-T...	95.0	50.0
Funk Hybrid G-63...	92.0	50.0
Funk Hybrid 235...	95.0	48.0
Funk Hybrid 207...	93.0	42.0
Funk Hybrid G-60...	91.0	42.0
Funk Hybrid 244...	93.0	40.0
Avg. of O. P. Varieties...	94.0	23.0

HENRY COUNTY, INDIANA

*Funk Trial Hybrid G-124...	98.0	116.5
*Funk Trial Hybrid G-85...	97.0	107.7
Funk Hybrid G-46...	99.0	106.2
Funk Hybrid 244-T...	97.0	104.6
Funk Hybrid G-74...	98.0	102.4
Funk Hybrid G-90...	96.0	101.8
Funk Hybrid G-56...	100.0	100.5
Funk Hybrid 207...	94.0	99.9
Funk Hybrid G-63...	94.0	99.4
Funk Hybrid 212...	96.0	98.0
Funk Hybrid G-62...	98.0	97.2
Funk Hybrid 244...	97.0	96.8
Funk Hybrid G-92...	92.0	98.6
Avg. of O. P. Varieties...	73.0	82.2

*Trial Hybrids to be commercial in 1938.

Funk has a HIGH-YIELDING HYBRID ADAPTED to Your LOCALITY

Results from official experiment station tests are available from many states. Yield data are also available from several hundred strip tests and plots from all parts of the country. We shall be glad to supply you with this information.

Many of our customers are placing reservations now for their Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn for 1939!

PLACE YOUR RESERVATION
FOR 1939 NOW!

HYBRID CORN GROWN IN 38 STATES IN 1937



OFFICIAL PERFORMANCE TESTS PROVE FUNK HYBRID SUPERIORITY

Abstracted from "Illinois Corn Performance Tests for 1937" Illinois Bulletin 440

LAKE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

	Percentage Plants Erect at Harvest	Total Acre Yield Bushels
*Funk Hybrid G-27.....	79.0	73.2
Funk Hybrid G-8.....	78.0	65.3
Funk Hybrid G-57.....	72.0	61.8
Funk Hybrid B-31.....	36.0	65.2
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	60.0	55.2

JO DAVIESS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

*Funk Hybrid G-27.....	44.0	77.5
Funk Hybrid G-30.....	56.0	76.3
Funk Hybrid G-23.....	53.0	76.2
Funk Hybrid G-19.....	46.5	79.2
Funk Hybrid G-55.....	40.0	81.7
Funk Hybrid G-8.....	42.5	78.9
Funk Hybrid G-20.....	46.0	74.6
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	37.9	70.0

OGLE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-19.....	51.0	90.5
Funk Hybrid G-23.....	58.0	83.4
Funk Hybrid G-30.....	49.0	80.6
Funk Hybrid G-20.....	39.0	82.2
Funk Hybrid G-55.....	27.0	84.9
Funk Hybrid G-8.....	32.0	80.3
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	36.0	72.4

WILL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

*Funk Hybrid G-27.....	98.2	81.0
Funk Hybrid G-19.....	99.6	83.2
Funk Hybrid G-30.....	98.3	82.7
Funk Hybrid G-20.....	98.6	81.1
Funk Hybrid G-23.....	99.4	78.9
Funk Hybrid G-55.....	93.3	78.9
Funk Hybrid G-8.....	92.1	78.8
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	89.1	77.5

HENRY COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid 212.....	58.0	123.3
Funk Hybrid G-32.....	56.0	122.7
Funk Hybrid 244.....	49.0	122.2
Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	42.0	123.4
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	41.0	121.3
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	48.0	115.1
Funk Hybrid G-45.....	40.0	119.0
Funk Hybrid G-55.....	45.0	112.7
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	29.0	104.6

MARSHALL COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-32.....	72.0	89.9
Funk Hybrid G-66.....	82.0	83.1
Funk Hybrid 212.....	64.0	89.2
Funk Hybrid G-45.....	51.0	94.6
Funk Hybrid 244.....	57.0	91.1
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	60.0	85.3
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	52.0	86.1
Funk Hybrid G-55.....	54.0	84.7
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	36.0	77.7

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-60.....	74.0	71.8
Funk Hybrid 212.....	75.0	70.6
Funk Hybrid 244.....	69.0	71.8
Funk Hybrid G-32.....	75.0	68.4
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	70.0	67.6
Funk Hybrid G-55.....	66.0	67.9
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	52.0	60.0

MCDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-53.....	84.0	108.1
Funk Hybrid 212.....	76.0	109.0
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	68.5	110.1
Funk Hybrid 244.....	76.5	106.2
Funk Hybrid G-45.....	71.0	107.4
Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	59.0	106.1
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	63.5	104.2
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	62.0	100.7
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	65.5	98.5
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	47.9	93.1

*Trial Hybrid to be commercial in 1938.

McLEAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

	Percentage Plants Erect at Harvest	Total Acre Yield Bushels
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	81.0	111.2
Funk Hybrid G-33.....	66.0	108.8
Funk Hybrid 212.....	57.0	106.6
Funk Hybrid 244.....	48.0	109.6
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	48.0	109.3
Funk Hybrid 235.....	49.0	102.5
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	48.0	102.0
Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	37.0	103.6
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	35.0	99.2
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	43.0	92.2

VERMILION COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-33.....	91.0	78.6
Funk Hybrid 212.....	91.0	76.3
Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	87.5	76.7
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	87.5	75.6
Funk Hybrid G-53.....	87.0	75.2
Funk Hybrid 244.....	88.5	73.3
Funk Hybrid G-60.....	90.0	72.4
Funk Hybrid 235.....	88.0	72.4
Funk Hybrid G-65.....	88.5	71.6
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	74.2	66.8

MORGAN COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	81.0	108.0
Funk Hybrid G-46.....	75.0	110.4
Funk Hybrid G-49.....	88.0	100.6
Funk Hybrid G-56.....	73.0	104.9
Funk Hybrid B-50.....	87.0	97.8
Funk Hybrid 244.....	77.0	99.4
Funk Hybrid 212.....	78.0	98.1
Funk Hybrid G-87.....	73.0	97.5
Funk Hybrid 235.....	74.0	94.4
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	70.0	91.3
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	53.0	88.4

MOULTRIE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid 244-T.....	83.3	122.5
Funk Hybrid G-49.....	83.3	118.6
Funk Hybrid 244.....	84.4	119.4
Funk Hybrid G-56.....	76.1	119.2
Funk Hybrid G-62.....	82.8	116.2
Funk Hybrid G-46.....	83.0	112.7
Funk Hybrid 235.....	77.2	114.6
Funk Hybrid 212.....	84.4	110.6
Funk Hybrid B-50.....	75.6	113.5
Funk Hybrid G-87.....	70.6	112.6
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	46.9	104.3

MADISON COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-87.....	34.5	57.9
Funk Hybrid G-91.....	20.5	65.8
Funk Hybrid G-92.....	29.0	59.3
Funk Hybrid B-50.....	25.0	61.2
Funk Hybrid G-49.....	32.0	56.7
Funk Hybrid G-56.....	41.0	50.4
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	23.0	55.2

EFFINGHAM COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-90.....	41.0	16.3
Funk Hybrid G-91.....	34.5	17.1
Funk Hybrid G-56.....	41.0	15.8
Funk Hybrid G-49.....	36.5	16.0
Funk Hybrid G-92.....	33.0	13.9
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	22.3	13.0

EDWARDS COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-95.....	75.0	90.8
Funk Hybrid G-90.....	84.0	85.3
Funk Hybrid 244.....	69.5	88.8
Funk Hybrid G-91.....	78.0	83.5
Funk Hybrid G-92.....	73.6	85.7
Funk Hybrid 235.....	73.5	82.2
Avg. 5 Best O. P. Varieties....	52.1	83.0

POPE COUNTY, ILLINOIS

Funk Hybrid G-45.....	60.0	72.9
Funk Hybrid G-49.....	58.0	75.0
Funk Hybrid G-46.....	85.0	65.1
Funk Hybrid G-56.....	58.0	71.6
Funk Hybrid 235.....	69.0	65.9
St. Charles White.....	81.0	55.5

EXCELLENT SEED QUALITY

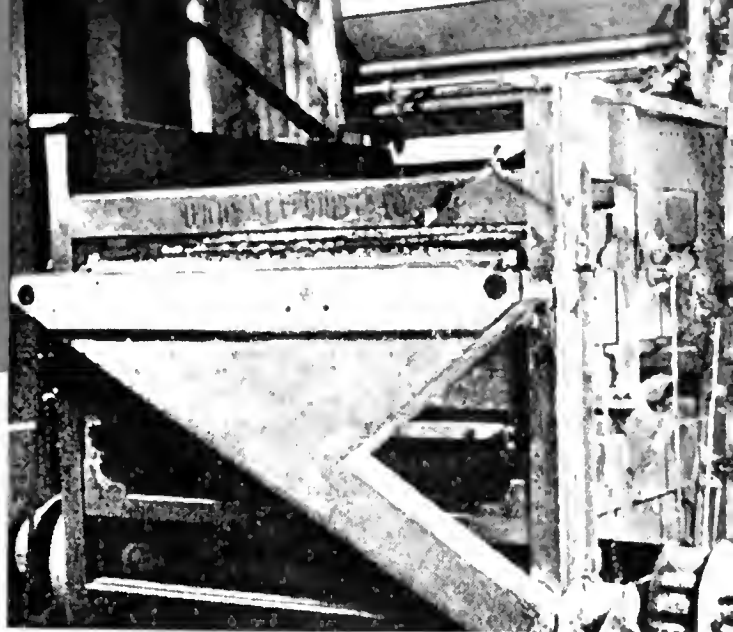
Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Seed Corn was all harvested *early* before any possibility of damage from cold. It was carefully dried with controlled heat in our four large modern seed corn driers. This is an expensive operation. Many thousands of dollars are invested in special equipment. We do the job right regardless of cost for we are determined that you get "The *Best Hybrid First* from Funk." We include seed quality in this statement.

Before Funk Hybrid is shelled every ear is closely inspected. All ears of questionable seed quality are discarded. All capped kernels are removed from the good seed ears. This is an expensive operation. It is a Major Operation. We know from experience that it is an absolutely essential operation. Therefore, it is a part of the Funk program and is done right regardless of expense.

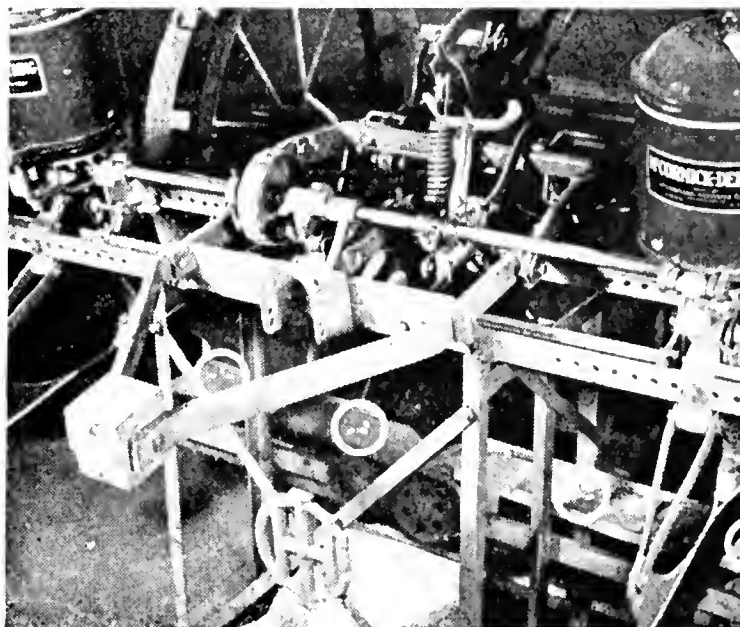
Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Grows. Our germination tests are running 95% and more. The sprouts are *strong, sturdy and vigorous*. We know from long experience that such sprouts will start a thrifty vigorous growth of corn in the spring. We also know from experience that such a vigorous, thrifty, spring growth is a long stride toward a profitable crop. Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn will increase your corn profit. Experience of thousands of customers proves it.

Funk "Tru-Drop" Grade Plants Uniformly. How do we know? Because we've tried it. Funk's corn is not considered graded until an actual planter test proves that it drops accurately and uniformly. This is expensive but it is in line with our policy of "The *Best Hybrid First* from Funk."

Funk Hybrid is harvested early and carefully dried with controlled heat. Then *each ear* is carefully selected. All capped kernels are removed before the seed is shelled. The seed we ship our customer is handled and selected as carefully as that we use on the Funk Farms.



One of our ten modern seed corn graders. Grading is not complete until drop through planter is satisfactory.



Planter checking grade for "Tru-Drop". Funk "Tru-Drop" Grade and strong vigorous germination insures uniform stand with Funk High-Yielding Hybrid Corn.



GOD SPOKE TO ME IN FUNK'S GROVE

Excerpts from a sermon preached by Loyal Morris Thompson at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Bloomington, Illinois, Sunday morning, October 31, 1937.

The first rays of the sun seemed to stand up on tiptoe Monday morning to peep into my window and say, "Get up! Another blue day is dawning." I dressed, tended the fire, and turned to the Book of Devotion, and my eyes fell upon the words, "Remember now thy Creator." And as I remembered, He said to me, "Arise, go to the south, for I would speak with thee."

As I journeyed, I came to a crossroad and turned to the right leaving a busy, noisy, discordant road of prose for a winding, mystic road of poetry. At a graceful turn I stopped, transfixed before a burning maple tree of crimson autumn glory; and as the rays of the sun shone through the branches, it seemed to flame with even brighter glory. Then out of the tree, I heard a voice saying, "Put off thy shoes from thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standest is holy ground."

Then in a spirit of breathless awe I stepped into the great forest temple of oak and elm and ash and maple. At my approach God's gentle breath was upon the trees and there came sailing down leaves of crimson and gold to lay an exquisite carpet for my feet. And God said, "Look to the autumn carpet, and let its beauty etch itself upon your memory, for winter cometh with ice and snow and barren ways your feet must tread. So, when such days come, let memory lay this carpet beneath your feet."

Then a voice said to me, "Seest thou these great oaks? They each from a tiny acorn grew, and yet not alone from an acorn was their life, but from the rich earth blest by the rain and the warmth and light of the sun. So 'tis not the size of the acorn that makes the great oak, but how largely it takes from the earth and the air."

Then He showed me a great oak tree, and as I looked upward, lo, its top was gone. And as my eyes traveled earthward again, I saw its crowning branches a broken mass a few paces away. Then I looked more closely and saw that the dry rot had entered the top where it had

broken from the tree, and I also saw decay had made its inroads into the heart of the tree I knew not where this deterioration had first entered the tree, but I knew that rot in the heart or rot in the mind means death, and death had come to the great oak tree.

As I wandered over the golden carpet, I came at last to a great ash tree lying prone upon the earth, and God said, "Behold the ash tree, and learn its parable. It grew in a favored place in the forest with the rich soil beneath it. The tree was sheltered on every side from the winds that oft shook the forest. It grew tall and symmetrical and great in size. It became the envy of the trees about it. It did not think that it needed to put down roots deep into the earth for the surface soil was rich. One day a tempest struck the forest. The rain fell in torrents and loosened the rich surface soil about the great ash tree; and, when a furious blast struck the forest, the great tree went down with a crash." And God continued, "Go tell my people the parable of the ash tree." Life hath its drought and its tempest: so let the roots of thy soul revel in the rich fertile soil of life, but do not fail to push down deeper until you find anchor in the rocks and refreshment for thy soul in the hidden springs. So, when tempests rend the forest of life, thy soul shall not enter wither nor thy life be moved.

A road through Funks Grove on the way to the church. One of the unsung, rustic beauty spots of Illinois.



Then God touched me on the shoulder and said, "Turn thy eyes this way and see this great oak tree." And I looked, and it seemed as if it reached the sky for it was a tall and sturdy oak — a fitting king of the forest. And He said, "Seest thou that grapevine reaching far up into the lofty recesses? All vines must have a support to ascend. This vine hath chosen well. But seest thou this broken tree nearby?" And I said, "I see it." And He said, "Look closer." And I beheld an ivy vine bleeding and broken for it had gone down with the tree, and its end had come. Then the voice said, "Go speak to the youth the parable of the ivy vine for they are like vines. They have energy and life, but they cannot climb the heights alone. Tell them to choose well their tree — not one with the seed of death in it, but one of life and strength, for all they are, all they possess, and their dreams are bound up with the tree they climb."

Then I said to God, "How the poison ivy seems to flourish in the forest. It seems to climb to as great heights as any other vine." Then God led me a little deeper into the forest, and I saw another tree lying prone upon the earth, and lo, it was covered with poison ivy. "This," He said, "is the end of evil." And there lay a mass of broken poison ivy at my feet.

Then I turned my footsteps northward in the wood, and I came upon what was once a mighty oak, but now it was but a charred ghost of its former self, for it had been burned with fire. Once a swarm of bees had found a home in a hollow place in the tree. During the summer they had gathered their honey and had stored it for the winter time. Later in the season a hunter passing through the forest heard the hum of bees and placed a mark upon the tree. Some days later he returned and builded a fire at the base of the tree to smoke out the bees and exultantly carried away the honey, forgetting the smouldering embers and caring little for the great king of the forest which had grown for a century from a tiny acorn to a great oak nourished by God's fertile earth, His sunshine, and His rain. So while he indulged in his bit of sweetness, this great monarch went up in flames which would have consumed the forest had not a passerby extinguished them.

And God said, "Tell my people not to live thoughtlessly, indulging in a bit of sweetness while they forget my choicest gifts which have been given at so great a cost."

As I wandered thoughtfully along the woodland aisles, the same voice seemed to say:

"Tread softly in the forest
E'en tho the ground be bare
Lest you should crush unknowingly
Young forests sleeping there."



Mr. E. D. Funk points with pride to his majestic White Oak Tree. Woodsmen scale this tree at about 5,000 broad feet.

Then God spoke once again, "Seest thou the acorns at thy feet. I will cover them with leaves and branches, and they shall sleep through the winter months, and then my showers will form a mould about them, and the good earth will overshadow them, and the new forest shall take its beginning. In the city where thou goest are countless acorns in human form. Let my Church give her life to seeing that they get into the rich soil of life, that they may grow to be great oak trees that shall withstand the blasts for the world hath need of great trees." And then He added, "No tree falls in the great forest that does not carry down with it young trees that grow by its side."

I came once again to Funk's Grove in the late afternoon. The trees were still dripping with autumn gold. I looked across the cultivated field where once stood the great trees of the forest. When the field was cleared, one great giant was spared. But left alone, they say it died of loneliness. While in the forest it had given to the other trees and the other trees had given in return and together they had helped to keep the soil fertile for the roots of all. But when the other trees were rooted up, it soon died; for even this tree could not live alone, and neither can we who tread this earth in human form.

I came to the place where three roads met, and the forest everywhere was glowing with gold and crimson, but as I gazed down the road which led to the left, its glory ended in darkness. And then my eyes turned to the road that turned to the right, and I saw at the end of the road, the light and the glory of the setting sun and down that road was a little white Church and I thank God for the promise, "At eventide it shall be light." And I prayed that our Church-house might make the way bright for all mankind.

FUNK OPEN-POLLINATED SEED CORN

THE STANDARD OF COMPARISON FOR YEARS

FUNK YELLOW DENT, STRAIN 176A—115 DAYS

Funks 176A is the original utility type corn. The golden color and rich lustre is sure to please you. The uniformity of stalks and ears is exceptional. Now is the time you need the high yield and quality grain of Funks 176A.

Early vigor and strong germination are closely related to final yield. Funks seed has been early picked. Each ear carefully inspected and selected. Only the best is shelled and graded for you. The ears are medium smooth, 8-11 inches long and 7-8 inches in circumference. The kernels are deep. It shells out well, weighs out at the elevator and puts on good gains in the feed lot.



FUNK 329 — 100 DAY YELLOW DENT — 100 DAYS

Earliness, yield and quality. Funks 329 fills the bill. Heavy, rich yellow ears. Broad, deep, oily kernels. One bushel of this corn well matured is worth two of a later, starchy variety that is not fully matured.

FUNK 90 DAY YELLOW DENT — 90 DAYS

A standard early corn since 1892, Funks 90-Day has been bred and grown since that time under the direct supervision of Mr. E. D. Funk.

SILVERMINE — 110 DAYS

Our Silvermine conforms to the Utility Type standard. The ears are cylindrical, medium circumference, 8-11 inches long and the broad, deep, creamy white kernels are a favorite with the corn miller. Take advantage of the premium on white corn.

BOONE COUNTY WHITE — 120 DAYS

A high yielding white corn of extra large size and nice quality. Ears about 11 inches long, 7½ to 8½ inches circumference containing 18-24 rows. The cob is medium large. Many of our customers come back year after year for this variety . . . Where it will mature, we know of no higher yielding white corn.

KRUG — 110 DAYS

A variety with an excellent record back of it, both in yield tests and under actual farm conditions. Our seed has been given an extra careful selection. We believe it to be the best Krug seed corn in the corn belt today.

GOLDEN BEAUTY — 120 DAYS

The best yellow chinch bug resistant variety. Don't ask us what makes it resistant for we don't know. We do know this variety has proven itself under heavily infested field conditions. A good yielding corn and unique because of its white cob.

Funk High Yielding Seed Corn is fine quality, high germinating seed—A strong, vigorous early growth foretells a bountiful harvest.



The upper portion of this field has been reclaimed. A rational cropping program can forestall such tragedies as shown in the foreground. Legumes and grass are the farmers best friends. Use more of them. Soil Conservation is the art of doing yourself a favor.

SAVE YOUR SOIL

BUILD ITS FERTILITY — DO YOURSELF A FAVOR

Soil conservation is much in vogue today and well that it is, for the turbulent days of depression, drought and lean harvests have spoken in no uncertain terms. Fertile soil is permanent agriculture. Permanent agriculture is the key to local, state and national prosperity.

Do yourself a favor. Be a good field husbandman. Build your soil fertility with a good crop rotation, legumes, limestone and and phosphate. Use catch crops and cover crops. Keep the soil and its fertility at

home. Stop washes; terrace if necessary; spring plow rolling land and work with due respect for contours; care for permanent pastures by reseeding, fertilizing and rational grazing. These practices will help you build a rich heritage for your children and your children's children.

After all, Soil Conservation is not just a passing fancy or popular fad. As we see it, in our contacts with thousands of farmers, Soil Conservation is the art of doing yourself a favor.

Plant Food Elements Added and Removed by Various Crops

Crop	Acre Yields	Nutrient elements per acre					
		Added Nitrogen	Removed				
			Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potassium	Calcium	Magnesium
		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Corn	40 bu.	..	40	7	8.	.40	2.8
Oats	40 bu.	..	26	4.5	6.5	.8	1.6
Wheat	25 bu.	..	36	6	7.5	.50	2.00
*Soybeans	20 bu.	16	..	8	25.0	2.80	3.00
**Soybeans	2 1/4 tons	..	30	13	80.0	72.00	31.00
**Alfalfa	3 tons	..	..	13	96.0	120.00	24.00
**Red Clover	2 tons	..	..	10	60.0	64.00	18.00

*Soybeans sold — straw returned. **Hay sold — no manure returned.

This little table was taken from a pamphlet issued by the Department of Agronomy, Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Illinois, March, 1937. Note how much nitrogen grain crops take from the soil. Also how much potash and calcium legumes remove. All crops remove considerable quantities of phosphorus. These figures are conclusive proof your soil fertility problem is of prime importance.



Alfalfa spells prosperity. It means sweet soil. It means an abundance of high feeding value hay. It means more money in your pocket. Grow Alfalfa. Funk's clean hardy seed grows.

ALFALFA

Hardy — Clean — Pure — High Germination

All Our Alfalfa Is Government Verified Origin ★ Adaptability Assured

A good stand of alfalfa is easy. Check four things.

1. Soil — It must be sweet.
2. Hardy Seed — Funk's have it for you.
3. Inoculate — Alfalfa bacteria are needed.

(Funk's can supply this necessary item too)

4. Good Farming — You supply this.

Farm Advisers, County Agents, Agriculture Teachers or Funk Bros. Seed Co. can test a representative sample of soil from the field you plan to seed and tell you in

just a few minutes whether or not it is sweet. It will cost you nothing to check your soil reaction. It will pay you to know what you are doing. Soil must be sweet or alfalfa will surely fail.

A good, profitable stand of alfalfa is not a matter of luck. Attention to a few details will save you money, time and labor and do much to assure satisfactory results.

Funk Bros. Seed Company select alfalfa seed for you with the same care as though it were to be used on the Funk Farms. It must be hardy, of known origin, clean, free from noxious weeds and it must grow.

Buy Funk's U. S. Government Verified Origin Alfalfa



Windrow to Wagon in one operation. This outfit is putting up some real fine quality hay.

SWEET CLOVER

Use Inoculation

White Blossom



Grundy County



Yellow Blossom

There is no better crop to build soil fertility. The deep roots of sweet clover bring minerals from the subsoil to the top soil where they are more readily available for following crops. Great quantities of necessary organic matter and humus are added to the soil. Inoculated sweet clover adds nitrogen to the soil. Sweet clover in your rotation is a big step toward a higher fertility level, bigger crop yields and an increased farm income for you.

Be sure your soil is sweet. A little time testing soil may save many dollars worth of seed and acres of barren weedy land. Sweet clover will not tolerate acid soil.

The last few years has seen an increased use of sweet clover seeded in corn at the last cultivation. The success of this method is subject to weather conditions of the late summer and early fall. Many successful farmers seed in summer with telling results.

HUBAM (ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER)

Use Inoculation

Makes seed the first fall after it is seeded. A good pasture and green manure crop. No trouble the second year when plowing corn. Many acres are seeded each year for "Bee Pasture" in conjunction with a soil building program.

All of Funk's Sweet Clover and Hubam

are carefully cleaned. The seed is free from noxious weeds and is of high germination. Our seed stocks were laid in early and are the choicest lots available. You'll have nothing but praise for Funk's fine Sweet Clover. Supplies of these choice lots are not plentiful. In other words, buy early.

Our Good Quality Clover Seed Makes Many Satisfied Customers

Piper City, Illinois—"My Red Clover stand could not be better."

Erie, Illinois—"Only stand in community that I know of."

Spencerville, Indiana—"My clover crop is far better than the average."

Pleasant Hill, Illinois—"I'll say that I have an excellent stand of clover."

Lovington, Illinois—"My stand of Red Clover is as good as any you would like to look at."

Dixon, Illinois—"My stand of Red Clover is much better than any I have seen."

Here is E. D. Funk and C. C. Chapman examining a plot of new, late maturing "Sangamon Sweet Clover". This strain supplies later pasture than sweet clover now available. A small plot was seeded on the Funk Farms in 1937. Keep your eye on this promising development. No seed available at present.





Knee deep in clover—Red Clover at that. This picture was taken the last of May. Funk Farms Red Clover has the quality and viability to give real results. A fine clean stand.

RED CLOVER

Adapted Seed — Grown in U. S. A.

We purchased our seed early and selected the bright, plump, choice quality lots. It was necessary to pay a premium for the kind of seed we'd use ourselves and the kind we knew our customers expect from us.

Our plant is equipped with all the most modern cleaning machinery so that we can give you seed of high purity and free from noxious weeds. Good germination is your assurance of the start of a fine crop.

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER

Adapted Seed — Grown in U. S. A.

Also called Big English and Sapling Clover. A better soil builder than Red because it makes more growth. Some of our old customers feel it is easier to get a stand of Mammoth because it will take hold on thinner soil and is a hardy, more vigorous grower.

ALSIKE

Count the acre cost when you buy Alsike. You only need about half as much seed per acre as you do with Red Clover to get a good stand because the seed is so much smaller.

Alsike is a perennial. A fine pasture and meadow legume. Grows on more acid soil than Red or Mammoth. Survives on poorly drained, cold, wet land.

KOREAN LESPEDEZA

Use Dodder Free Seed

A legume that will grow on very acid soil. Fine for pastures because it readily re-seeds (south half of Illinois) itself and is very nutritious. A great crop to stop erosion. Seed 20-25 lbs. of seed per acre in spring.

Funks seed is finest quality, high germination, free from harmful weeds.

POLISH RED CLOVER

Forty acres of Polish grown Red Clover were seeded on the Funk Farms last spring for comparison with native seed. Both went into the winter in good shape. Foreign Red Clover, except Canadian, does not meet Soil Conservation Program requirements. The price of our Polish grown seed is much lower. We have fine quality seed if you want it.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

Used mostly for hog pasture and almost the equal of alfalfa in this respect. Cattle and sheep also make good gain on rape but there is some possibility of bloat. Not advisable for dairy cows because it causes an off flavor in milk. Does best on fertile soil. Seed anytime from March to July in oats. Ready to pasture in 7-10 weeks or when about a foot high. Makes good fall pasture.

Inoculate all Legumes

SEED GRAIN

Treat All Seed Grain with Ceresan
— 1/2 Ounce Per Bushel

Easily and quickly applied — costs practically nothing. Controls smut of oats, bunt or stinking smut of wheat, many other diseases.

Seed Treatment Pays

Columbia — An oat developed by the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station as a selection from Fulghum. It is stiff strawed and is classed as an early oat. A high yielder in Central and South Central Illinois. Our seed is certified by the Illinois Crop Improvement Association.

Iowar — Originated from Kherson in 1910 at Ames, Iowa. Similar to Iowa 103, but its straw is a little coarser and taller. A high yielder. Certified Seed Is Available.

Gopher — A selection from Sixty-day, made and developed by the Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station. A good variety for Central and Northern Illinois. Famous for its stiff straw.

Rustless 444 — A rust resistant selection made at Ames, Iowa. Judged to be about 85% resistant to rust. Very stiff straw. About same maturity as Iowar.

Spring Wheat — Progress — The best variety for Northern and Central Illinois. A higher yielder than Marquis. Rapidly replacing Illinois No. 1 Seed stocks limited.

Rosen Rye — Seed in early spring for pasture. Rosen is winter rye and will not make grain when spring seeded, but will make excellent forage. Timothy or Rye Grass seeded with it will greatly extend the grazing period. A good place to seed pasture mixture.

FUNK DELICIOUS SOYBEAN

A New Vegetable Delicacy Selected and Developed by Funk Bros. Seed Co. on the Funk Farms, Bloomington, Illinois. *Special Circular on request.*

SOYBEANS

Use Inoculation

Twenty-five years ago only a few hundred acres of soybeans were being grown! Now there are several million acres grown each year for hay and grain. They are a profitable cash crop; a valuable nutritious legume hay; they grow on sour soil; they are drought resistant; they have few insect pests;—in short, they have proved their usefulness and are here to stay.

Soybeans have been called soil robbers. If properly inoculated, this is far from true. When harvested for grain, the straw left on the land, soybeans add nitrogen to the soil. See table on page 23.

FUNK SEED SOYBEANS ARE CREAM OF ILLINOIS CROP

*Illini	Wilson
*Dunfield	Virginia
*Manchu	Sable
*Mandell	Ebony

*We also have certified seed of these varieties.

FUNK SOYBEAN HAY MIXTURE

This mixture of Ebony, Wilson, Virginia and early maturing yellow varieties has a twenty year record of satisfactory performance as an abundant haymaker — often four tons or more per acre.

Hay is of excellent quality. Early yellow varieties have a few small beans in pod while late maturing hay varieties furnish high quality roughage. Early yellow varieties also help to prevent lodging and aid in curing the hay.

Drill two bushels per acre in May after ground is good and warm. No other crop will make such a tremendous tonnage of prime quality legume hay the same season it is seeded.

Mr. E. D. Funk in the feed lot. As this goes to press, there are over 1,200 head of cattle on Mr. Funk's own farm and several thousand head on other Funk Farms. Funk Soybean Oil Meal, Funk Minrol-Soy and Funk Hybrid Corn are fed to the livestock on the Funk Farms with profitable results.



GRASSLANDS AND PASTURES

MAKE THEM PROFITABLE AND PRODUCTIVE!

Here are short descriptions of grasses and legumes widely used for grasslands and pastures. A little study, a little thought, a little seed, a little care will help make your permanent grassland and pasture acreage more profitable and productive.

GRASSES

Kentucky Blue Grass — We have new crop 21 and 24 pound seed. The most important permanent pasture grass. In many localities it will volunteer in fields that are not cultivated for several years.

Price of Kentucky Blue Grass is lower now than we have ever known it to be in the past. This is a real opportunity to reseed permanent pastures.

Perennial Rye Grass — Sow early at oats seeding time. Ready for pasture by the time oats are taken off. It continues to grow throughout the year. If the oats are pastured off rye grass will be supplying forage in about six weeks.

Being a quick growing grass, it is also valuable in establishing a turf or pasture. Acts as a nurse crop or starter grass. Rye grass will persist until sod grasses get well started. Our seed is American grown and of good purity and germination. Increasing in popularity for the past few years.

Red Top — Grows under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions. Particularly adapted to thin soil and poorly drained areas. Its wide adaptability is the reason for including it in mixtures to be used for permanent pasture. The seed is small. A few pounds goes a long way. Seed price is very low this spring.

Orchard Grass — Endures shade better than other grasses. Also productive on soils of rather low fertility. Provides early spring pasture. Excess summer growth makes good winter grazing.

Timothy — The best known hay grass. Also good in pasture mixtures. It grows fairly rapidly from seed. Leafy, palatable and quick growing. Valuable as a starter grass while the more permanent sod grasses are becoming established. Prices are right for the use of a lot of timothy this year.

Reed Canary Grass — Not a commonly grown grass but one that deserves more consideration. Excellent on wet land and listed

here because it will stand submergence. Also good on upland. Seed prices are lower than for several years.

Brome Grass — Very resistant to drought and cold. Very palatable for cattle and horses. Should be kept well grazed as it is most palatable when not over one foot high. Use 15-25 lbs. per acre.

Brome is a new grass for Illinois that has shown great promise. Leaves stay green all summer even though it matures seed. Give it a trial in 1938.

LEGUMES

Inoculate all Legumes

Red Clover — Old standby meadow clover. Usually a two year crop. If permanent pasture is desired be sure that other crops are included. Excellent for both pasture and hay. If soil is strongly acid red clover will fail. Under these conditions use alsike.

Alsike Clover — A perennial legume that will survive on poorly drained areas and on soil too acid to support growth of red clover. Seed is small and a few pounds added to a pasture mixture accounts for a lot of clover in the pasture.

Alfalfa — Will grow on practically any fertile soil not wet or sour. A very nutritious pasture crop. Will not stand too heavy pasturage. May cause bloat so proceed cautiously, especially in spring.

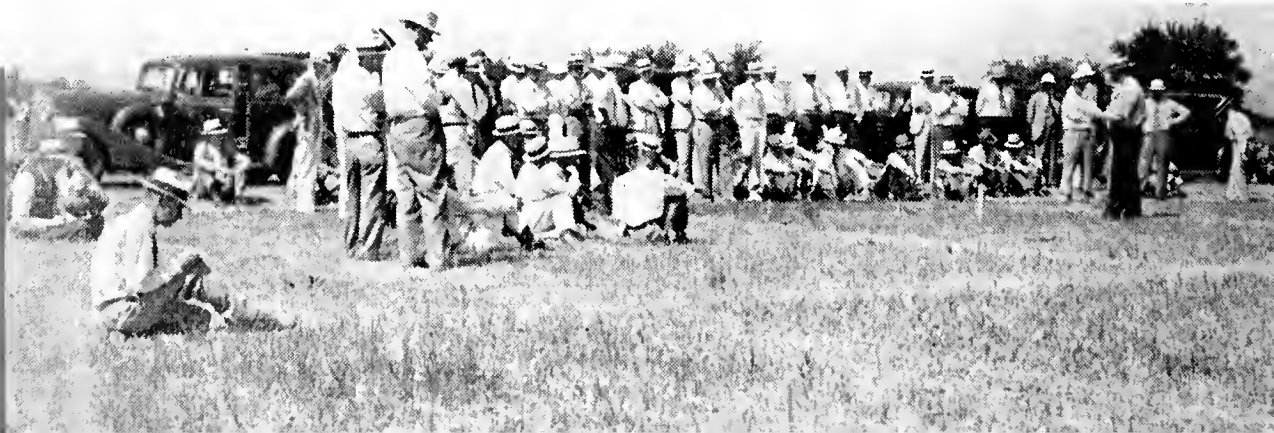
Sweet Clover — Biennial — Suitable for seeding only on sweet land. Capable of carrying a lot of stock, particularly fall of first year and spring of second season. Matures during late summer of second season.

White Dutch Clover — Provides but little pasture the first season. Use in mixtures for permanent pastures that are to be well grazed. Does best with abundant moisture.

Korean Lespedeza — Has a real place in pasture mixtures. Grows on sour soil. Very nutritious. Although an annual legume, it is valuable in permanent pasture program because it readily reseeds. Reseeding is questionable North of a line from about Rock Island to Kankakee, Illinois.

Korean provides abundant late summer and fall grazing. Not a rapid grower in the spring so other crops should be in the mixture for early pasture.

Visitors at the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, Agronomy Farm, studying grass and clover plots.



SUGGESTED PASTURE MIXTURES

These mixtures are the result of years of experience with thousands of customers. We recommend them but, at the same time, our experience tells us that they do not meet all conditions or needs. These suggestions from our experience are priced on our regular price sheet. We shall be glad to quote price on other mixtures you may desire or to suggest mixtures for your particular requirement or soil conditions.

We consider grassland and pasture seed one of the most important parts of our business. Much time, thought and money is devoted to it. Only the best quality, solid seed of high purity and good germination goes into our mixtures. Should you question this statement in any way, we'll be happy to sell you the seed separately so you can mix it yourself. We guarantee full value.

SUGGESTED FORMULA FOR PASTURE MIXTURES

SWEET SOIL

- 16% or 3.2 Lbs. Alfalfa
- 12% or 2.4 Lbs. Red Clover
- 8% or 1.6 Lbs. Alsike
- 30% or 6.0 Lbs. Timothy
- 24% or 4.8 Lbs. Rye Grass
- 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Korean Lespedeza

Seed 15 to 20 pounds per acre. The above mixtures should provide grazing for two seasons and start of third. If permanent

SOUR SOIL

- 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Red Clover
- 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Alsike
- 35% or 7.0 Lbs. Timothy
- 25% or 5.0 Lbs. Rye Grass
- 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Lespedeza
- 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Red Top

pasture is desired add Kentucky Blue Grass, Red Top and White Dutch Clover — about two pounds of each per acre.

WET SOIL

- 40% or 6.0 Lbs. Korean Lespedeza
- 35% or 5.2 Lbs. Red Top
- 15% or 2.3 Lbs. Alsike
- 10% or 1.5 Lbs. Reed Canary Grass

Seed about 15 Lbs. per acre. Reed Canary is a valuable addition to this mixture. It will survive and produce well on very wet land.

HOG PASTURE

- 35% or 5.2 Lbs. Korean Lespedeza
- 35% or 5.2 Lbs. Rye Grass
- 30% or 4.5 Lbs. Dwarf Essex Rape

Seed about 15 Lbs. per acre with oats. For pasture for more than one season add Red Clover or Sweet Clover according to soil acidity.

FUNK'S BIG TEN PASTURE MIXTURE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Red Clover | 15% or 3.0 Lbs. Timothy |
| 8% or 1.6 Lbs. Alsike | 15% or 3.0 Lbs. Kentucky Blue Grass |
| 6% or 1.2 Lbs. Alfalfa | 10% or 2.0 Lbs. Red Top |
| 8% or 1.6 Lbs. Sweet Clover | 15% or 3.0 Lbs. Rye Grass |
| 6% or 1.2 Lbs. Korean Lespedeza | 7% or 1.4 Lbs. Brome Grass |

Seed from 18 Lbs. to 20 Lbs. per acre. Ten crops that should start a good permanent pasture.

QUICK ACTION — LOW COST

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 20% or 4.0 Lbs. Rye Grass | 40% or 8.0 Lbs. Lespedeza |
| 40% or 8.0 Lbs. Timothy | |

Seed about 20 Lbs. per acre with oats or other grain in spring. Keep well grazed so grass and lespedeza will grow more rapidly. A popular mixture for several years.



A large portion of farm land is grazing land. Most of it is in the class of "Forgotten Acres". A little study and care will make your pasture your most profitable productive acreage.

FUNK SPECIAL DOLLAR GARDEN-SEED COLLECTION

21 SEPARATE PACKETS

21 PROVEN VARIETIES

ALSO 100 SEEDS FUNK DELICIOUS GREEN VEGETABLE SOYBEAN

Varieties recommended by the University of Illinois.

A complete garden—worth \$2.00, \$2.50 if purchased separately.

Standard Size Packets—High Quality, Viable Seed.

\$1.00 EACH POSTAGE
EXTRA

We have many satisfied customers who depend on this collection each year.

FIRST PLANTING (About oats seeding time)

- 1/2 pound Peas—Little Marvel
- 1 packet Radish—Early Scarlet Globe
- 1 packet Onion—Yellow Globe Danvers
- 1 packet Spinach—Bloomsdale Savoy
- 1 packet Turnip—Purple Top Strap Leaf
- 1 packet Lettuce—Black Seeded Simpson
- 1 packet Sweet Peas—Spencers Hybrids Mixed

THIRD PLANTING (At corn planting)

- 1/2 pound Beans—Burpees Stringless Green Pod
- 1/2 pound Beans—Rust Proof Golden Wax
- 1/8 pound Sweet Corn—Golden Cross Bantam—Hybrid Wilt-Resistant

SECOND PLANTING —(Between oats and corn seeding)

- 1/2 pound Peas—Dwarf Telephone
- 1 packet Cabbage—Copenhagen Market
- 1 packet Carrot—Chantenay
- 1 packet Beet—Early Blood Turnip
- 1 packet Parsnip—Hollow Crown
- 1 packet Radish—White Icicle
- 1 packet Nasturtium—Dwarf Fine Mixed

FOURTH PLANTING (Hot weather—About May 20)

- 1 packet Tomato—Marglobe
- 1 packet Cucumber—Snows Early Pickle
- 1 packet Watermelon—Keckleys Sweet
- 1 packet Muskmelon—Hales best

HANDY SEED TABLE AND PLANTING GUIDE

FUNK FARMS BRAND SEED EVERY KIND FOR THE FARM	Lbs. per Std. Bu.	Rate to Sow Lbs. per Acre	Time to Sow
Alfalfa—broadcast.....	60	15 to 18....	Spring and ea. Fall
Alfalfa—drilled.....	60	12 to 16....	Spring and ea. Fall
Barley, Spring.....	48	96 to 110....	March, April
Blue Grass, Ky., for lawns.....	14	100 to 125..	Ea. Spring, ea. Sept.
Blue Grass, Ky., for pastures.....	14	20 to 30....	Ea. Spring, ea. Sept.
Brome Grass.....	14	20.....	Spring
Broom Corn.....	48	5 to 8.....	April, May
Buckwheat.....	52	50 to 60....	Late Spring
Clover, Alsike.....	60	5 to 6.....	Winter to April
Clover, Alsike—in mixture.....	60	2 to 4.....	Winter to April
Clover, Alsike and Timothy mixed.....		8 to 10....	Winter to April
Clover, Mammoth.....	60	6 to 10....	Winter, early April
Clover, Mammoth in mixture.....	60	4 to 6.....	Winter to April
Clover, Red.....	60	6 to 10....	Winter, early April
Clover, Red in mixture.....		4 to 6.....	Winter to April
Clover, Sweet, white or yellow.....	60	12 to 15....	Ea. Spring, Aug., Sept.
Clover, Sweet, white (unhulled).....	30	25 to 30....	Oct. to Feb.
Clover, White Dutch.....	60	6 to 8.....	March to April
Corn.....	56	8 to 10....	Late Spring
Corn, Pop.....	56	3 to 5.....	May, June
Kaffir-Milo-Feterita-Grohoma-Atlas Sorgo-Hegari (drill).....	56	10 to 15....	May, June
Kaffir-Milo-Feterita-Grohoma-Atlas Sorgo-Hegari (broadcast).....	56	40 to 50....	May, June
Lawn Grass mixed.....		100 to 125..	Ea. spring, ea. fall
Lespedeza-Korean.....	25	20 to 25....	Ea. spring after frost
Millet—for hay.....	50	50.....	Late May to ea. July
Millet—for Seed.....	50	30.....	Late May to ea. July
Oats.....	32	60 to 112..	March, April
Orchard Grass.....	14	21 to 28....	Ea. Spring-Fall
Peas, Canada Field (broadcast).....	60	120 to 150..	Early spring
Peas, Canada Field, with oats.....	60	75 to 90....	Early spring
Peas, Cow, broadcast.....	60	75 to 90....	May or June
Peas, Cow, drilled.....	60	25.....	May or June
Rape, broadcast.....	50	5 to 8.....	Ea. May to late July
Rape, drilled.....	50	4 to 5.....	Ea. May to late July
Red Top, Solid Seed.....	14	6 to 8.....	April or ea. Sept.
Rye.....	56	84 to 112..	Sept. to Nov.
Rye Grass.....	24	28 to 35....	April or ea. Sept.
Soybeans, broadcast.....	60	90 to 120..	May, June
Soybeans, drilled.....	60	60 to 90....	May, June
Sudan Grass, broadcast.....	40	20 to 30....	Late May to ea. July
Sudan Grass, drilled.....	40	10 to 15....	Late May to ea. July
Timothy.....	45	8 to 10....	Spring and Fall
Vetch, Winter or Hairy.....	60	60.....	Sept. to Nov.
Wheat, Winter.....	60	75 to 90....	Sept. to Nov.

FUNK PLANTS EQUIPPED TO SERVE YOU



Main Plant and Office
Bloomington



Seed House on
Funk Farms

Many thousands of dollars are invested in these modern seed houses and in the up-to-date seed corn driers, corn graders, farm seed cleaning machinery and other equipment necessary to give our customers the best seed and the best service.

The main plant houses the soybean mill where 2500 bushels of soybeans are processed each day to make "Soybean Oil," "Soybean Oil Meal" and "Funk's Minrol-Soy." Funk Bros. Seed Co. has pioneered in soybeans as in corn, establishing the mill in 1924 and a few years later guaranteeing the price to the farmer to encourage acreage.



Mason City Plant



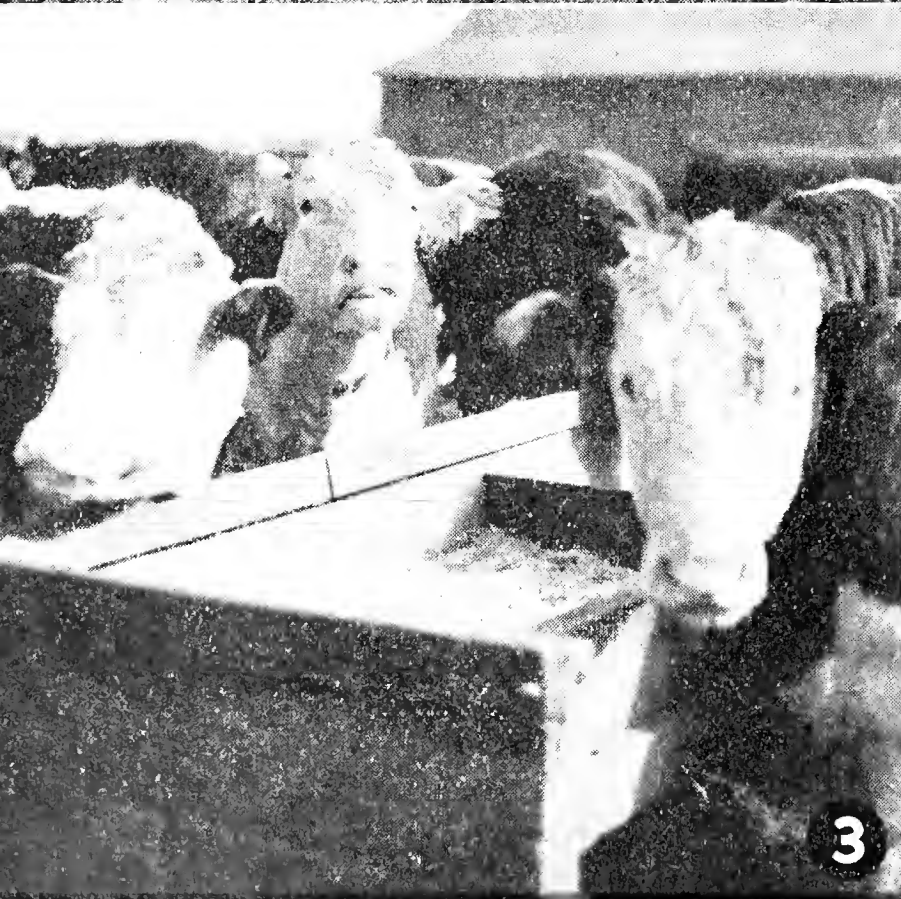
Mason City Plant
(Formerly the G. D. Sutton Co.)

VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME

OUR GUARANTEE

All the seed delivered to our customers must be exactly as represented by us. Should you receive seed from us that you feel is not up to the original as represented by us, we want you to notify us at once so we can replace the seed with seed that does meet with your approval or refund the money you paid. Do not use any of our seed you are not satisfied with. While we expect to ship to our trade the same clean, pure, high germinating seed we use on the Funk Farms, we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms he must notify us at once and we will give instructions for disposition of goods.

FUNK BROS. SEED CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.



ALWAYS NO. 1 GRADE

1. Two Funk Hybrids in test plot. Excellent standability, quality, and yield of Funk Hybrid proven by widely distributed performance test plots prior to commercial production.

2. Standability of Funk Hybrid corn insures easy, economical harvest and less corn left in the field.

3. Good quality Funk Hybrid corn, Funk Soybean Oil Meal and Funk Minrol-Soy are important factors in profitable cattle feeding on Funk Farms.

4. Boulder marks site where Isaac Funk erected his log cabin home in 1824. Mr. E. D. Funk is a grandson.

40 KINDS OF FARM SEED